

United States agriculture with an annual economic impact of \$4,700,000,000;

Whereas highbush and wild blueberries have a total harvested area estimated at more than 140,000 acres and are produced in 48 States by nearly 13,185 farms;

Whereas blueberry production in the United States has continually increased, with particular growth in the first 2 decades of the 21st century, to reach a harvest of 730,000,000 pounds in 2020;

Whereas blueberries are low in fat and a source of fiber, vitamins, and minerals;

Whereas blueberries are being studied to examine the role the berries may play in promoting good health in areas such as cardiovascular health, brain health, exercise, insulin response, and gut health; and

Whereas blueberries are harvested in the United States from March through early September, with the harvest reaching its peak in July: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 2021 as “National Blueberry Month”;

(2) recognizes the contributions of blueberry growers in the United States and their families; and

(3) recognizes that purchasing blueberries grown in the United States supports farmers, jobs, communities, and the economy of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 140—CONDEMNING THE HORRIFIC SHOOTINGS IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ON MARCH 16, 2021, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF THE SENATE TO COMBATING HATE, BIGOTRY, AND VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ASIAN-AMERICAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITY

Mr. WARNOCK (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PADILLA, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. COONS, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. WARREN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. OSSOFF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 140

Whereas, on March 16, 2021, a shooter murdered 8 people and injured 1 in the Atlanta, Georgia region in 3 separate shootings that took place at Asian American-owned spas;

Whereas the people of the United States mourn the 8 innocent lives lost—7 of whom were women, 6 of whom were women of Asian descent, and several of whom were immigrants;

Whereas the victims included Xiaojie “Emily” Tan, Daoyou Feng, Delaina Ashley Yaun, Paul Andre Michels, Yong Ae Yue, Soon Chung “Julie” Park, Hyun Jung Grant, and Suncha Kim;

Whereas 49-year-old Xiaojie “Emily” Tan, a hardworking mother and the owner of one of the spas, was a dedicated and caring business owner who is survived by her daughter and husband;

Whereas 44-year-old Daoyou Feng was an employee who recently began working at one of the spas;

Whereas 33-year-old Delaina Ashley Yaun, a newlywed and mother of 2, was at one of the spas to receive a couple’s massage with her husband when her life was cut short;

Whereas 54-year-old Paul Andre Michels was a caring husband and United States Army veteran who did maintenance work for one of the spas and is survived by his wife;

Whereas 63-year-old Yong Ae Yue was a mother of 2 sons who was known for her kindness and generosity and her love of her pet Shih Tzu;

Whereas 74-year-old Soon Chung “Julie” Park was a mother and grandmother who helped manage one of the spas and helped to prepare meals for the employees;

Whereas 51-year-old Hyun Jung Grant was a former elementary school teacher and hardworking single mother who dedicated her life to raising her 2 sons;

Whereas 69-year-old Suncha Kim was a wife, mother, and grandmother who enjoyed line dancing and had been married for more than 50 years;

Whereas the Georgia shootings came in the midst of an alarming surge in anti-Asian hate crimes and incidents that have caused many Asian Americans across the United States to feel fearful and unsafe;

Whereas the use of anti-Asian terminology and rhetoric to refer to COVID-19, such as the “Chinese virus”, “Wuhan virus”, and “kung flu” perpetuate anti-Asian stigma that has resulted in Asian Americans being harassed, assaulted, and scapegoated for the COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas, in 2020, anti-Asian hate crimes increased by nearly 150 percent in major cities throughout the United States;

Whereas, according to a recent report by Stop AAPI Hate, there were nearly 3,800 reported cases of anti-Asian discrimination related to COVID-19 between March 19, 2020 and February 28, 2021;

Whereas 68 percent of reported incidents of anti-Asian hate targeted Asian-American women, a population that has been historically marginalized, sexualized, and fetishized;

Whereas, on March 19, 2021, President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris met with Asian-American leaders in Georgia and reaffirmed their strong commitment to condemning and combating racism, xenophobia, and violence targeting the Asian-American community; and

Whereas the people of the United States will always remember the victims of these shootings and stand in solidarity with those affected by this senseless tragedy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the heinous and inexcusable acts of gun violence that led to the tragic loss of 8 lives in Georgia on March 16, 2021;

(2) condemns any racism and sexism in the choice of the shooter to target Asian American-owned businesses and murder 6 women of Asian descent;

(3) honors the memory of the victims, offers heartfelt condolences to the families of the victims, and recognizes that the healing process will be long and difficult for the Asian American and Pacific Islander community and all communities impacted by this tragedy; and

(4) reaffirms the commitment of the United States Federal Government to combating hate, bigotry, and violence against Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and to prevent tragedies like this from ever happening again.

SENATE RESOLUTION 141—RECOGNIZING THE CRITICAL IMPORTANCE OF ACCESS TO RELIABLE, CLEAN DRINKING WATER FOR NATIVE AMERICANS AND ALASKA NATIVES AND CONFIRMING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENSURE SUCH WATER ACCESS

Mr. BENNET (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KELLY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. TESTER, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. RES. 141

Whereas access to reliable, clean drinking water is an essential human need that is critical to the public health, well-being, educational attainment, and economic development of all communities in the United States;

Whereas many countries, along with the United Nations, have recognized the urgency of water access by passing laws or resolutions regarding the human right to water, including recognition of these needs among indigenous peoples and establishing aggressive targets for achieving universal access to this basic service;

Whereas access to reliable, clean drinking water has long been a significant problem in many Tribal communities and in many Alaska Native Villages, such that nearly half of all Native American households still do not have access to reliable water sources, clean drinking water, and are significantly more likely than White households to lack indoor plumbing;

Whereas reliable, clean drinking water may be unavailable to these households for a number of reasons, including because—

(1) there is no piped water system connecting to the house;

(2) the water available to the household does not meet minimum protective standards;

(3) the water infrastructure is deteriorating or insufficient; or

(4) Indian Tribes face challenges in supporting the operation and maintenance needs of existing water infrastructure;

Whereas Federal programs administered through the Indian Health Service of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal and State agencies have been unsuccessful in developing the infrastructure necessary to provide reliable, clean drinking water for some Tribal communities;

Whereas many Indian Tribes have significant unresolved claims for Federally reserved water rights, many of which have been unresolved for decades and which may not be resolved for many years to come, due in part to the complex and significant issues typically involved in water rights adjudication and settlements;

Whereas the development of water infrastructure in Tribal communities has frequently been conditioned on the settlement of such Tribal reserved water rights, and has been prevented or delayed by continuing uncertainty over the status of Tribal water rights, by the years-long process of Tribal water rights settlements, or by continued conflict over the quantification of Tribal reserved water rights in State water rights adjudications;

Whereas the quantity of water that would be required to supply reliable, clean drinking water to provide for the basic needs of the